THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

SENATE RESOLUTION

No. 9

Session of
2019

INTRODUCED BY SCHWANK, BARTOLOTTA, FARNESE, FONTANA, BREWSTER, DINNIMAN, STREET, MARTIN, PHILLIPS-HILL, SANTARSIERO, COSTA, VOGEL, HUGHES, FOLMER, AUMENT, J. WARD, HUTCHINSON, COLLETT, BAKER, BROWNE AND YUDICHAK, JANUARY 28, 2019

INTRODUCED AND ADOPTED, JANUARY 28, 2019

A RESOLUTION

1 Recognizing the month of January 2019 as "Cervical Cancer
2   Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania.

3   WHEREAS, There is a nationwide effort to raise public

4 awareness of cervical cancer during the month of January; and

5   WHEREAS, More than 4,000 women die each year from cervical

6 cancer and more than 12,000 women are diagnosed with the

7 disease; and

8   WHEREAS, Cervical cancer develops very slowly, with half of

9 patients diagnosed between 35 and 44 years of age and 1 in 5

10 diagnosed after 65 years of age; and

11   WHEREAS, Screening tests and vaccines can essentially

12 eliminate the disease; and

13   WHEREAS, Periodic Pap tests are recommended to detect

14 precancerous and cancerous cervical cells in women 21 years of

15 age or older; and

16   WHEREAS, Regular cervical cancer screening can usually be

17 performed simply during a regular physical examination with a

1 Pap test, one of the most reliable and effective cancer

2 screening tests available; and

3   WHEREAS, The majority of women diagnosed with cervical cancer

4 have not had regular Pap tests or have not followed up on

5 abnormal Pap test results; and

6   WHEREAS, An estimated 20 million American men and women carry

7 the human papillomavirus (HPV), the most common sexually

8 transmitted virus that leads to cervical cancer; and

9   WHEREAS, A series of three HPV vaccinations is recommended

10 for all males and females between 9 and 26 years of age, to

11 provide long-term protection against the most common strains of

12 HPV that cause cervical cancer; and

13   WHEREAS, Cervical cancer is strongly associated with poverty

14 and lack of access to medical care; and

15   WHEREAS, Other risk factors associated with cervical cancer

16 are smoking, long-term use of birth control pills and having

17 three or more children; and

18   WHEREAS, Today, medical advances have made cervical cancer,

19 once the second leading cause of death for women, a preventable

20 disease with a very high cure rate when detected early;

21 therefore be it

22   RESOLVED, That the Senate recognize the month of January 2019

23 as "Cervical Cancer Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania.